ting.

(initiary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes
of Respect, and all personal communications or
matters of individual interest, will be charged for
at divertising rates. Announcements of marriages
and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are
respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

From an Occasional Correspondent."

SOMETHING ABOUT CENTRAL PARK. Although this city is famous for its many summer resorts, both in and around the city, and where thousands of the inhabitants of New York pass the warm days of July and August, yet Central Park is considered "headquarters," especially on Sunday. The average attenlance at the Park during the week is about 16,500, except Saturdays, when the number runs up to 35,000, and even as high as 45,000. The writer learned that two weeks ago (Saturday) the attendance was 26,000, and the preceding Saturday 45,000. Sunday, however, is the most attractive day for a stroll in the Park, if the weather is at all favorable. On this day you are surprised to see the many different grades or classes of mankind who inhabit this great city. You meet the "brown stone" front man and gentleman in his "wagon"; you then cast your eyes over the way and take a peep in the windows of the coat of arms carriage, and you are amazed to see such bespangled harness and the liveried at-tendants, (colored), and at the same time you are bewildered to see so many riding old "Shank's Mare." In fact, at a glance you see old men, old women young men and young ladies, boys and girls, infants and wee-wee babies, all out for their Sunday walk, and what they consider indispensable exercise for health's sake. The figures taken each week show that about 60,000 people visit the Park during the week. During the "hot weather" the people begin to flock to the Park about 6 a. m. Thousands go and spend the day and take their lunch on the grass, while the "small boys" are sailing their boats in a neighboring lake, and the "small girls" playing at "croquet," (what the "big girls" do it is hard to say,) and the old folks are contented to amuse themselves the best way possible.

"The stranger in the city," when in the Park, does not realize the great extent of the family with which he is so

The Park covers an area of 880 acres including Manhattan Square, 16 acres and the site of the buildings being erected for the Museum of Natural Historyand there are so many prominent points, and which are so widely separated, that the "looker on in Venice" cannot for a moment believe that he has met up with so many thousands of people. He is more astonished, too, when informed that there are nine and a half miles of carriage drive, six miles of equestrian road and twenty-five miles of walks, all within the Park enclosure. He cannot believe, either, that there are twenty-five acres in the principal lake, fourteen in the Harlem, and six in the "Pond" touching at Fifty-ninth street. Notwithstanding one meets the noble, "greasy" Greek, the pompous Roman, (not those who manufacture Roman Candles), the fastidious Italian, the deceptial Arab, the idolatrous and unprincipled Turk, the uneducated African, (and gentlemen and ladies of African descent), the dextrous Chinaman, (whose ways are dark, &c., &c.), the quiet and intelligent Japanese, the unreliable and blood-thirsty Spaniard, (none from the old Alhambra), the treacherous, blackeyed Cuban, the exquisite fout a fait presumptuous Frenchman, the industrious German, the noble Russian and the weewee flat-nosed Esquimaux, the German from Elsas with his smiling lass, the gemuethliche Deutsche von Sachsen, wo die Schoene Maedchen wachsen, the self-conceited Prussian, the agreeable gentleman from Austria, the sturdy German from the romantic Alps of Bavaria, the brave and skilful Swiss from the land of "Tell." the uncouth Narialgian, the affable little Danish gentleman, the industrious Swede, the down-trodden Pole, the Chili gentleman, the intelligent Brazilian, the big-fatted John Bull, (not from the land of Ole Bull), the witty Pat from the land of the Shamrock, the close-fisted Scotchman from the poetic land of Burns, the pleasant little Dutchman from Limberger land, or Schiedam, Amsterdam or Rotterdan, or some other dam town where we get the best cheese, and, lastly, many of Judge Hilton's particular friends. They are, nevertheless, all lawabiding citizens of our great and free Republic; and the average arrests of a Sunday reach five, which is a flattering record, and probably cannot be excelled in any other city in the world.

While speaking of the different nationalities, I am reminded of the last beautiful verse of a prem published some years ago in the Charleston Churier, but the author of which I have never known, and must therefore omit the name. It is

"Shut the book! we must open another!
O Southron! if taught by the p.h.t.,
Beware, when thou choosest a brother,
With what ally thy fortunes are cast!
Beware of all foreign alliance,
Of their pleadings and pleasings beware,
Better meet the old snake with defiance,
Than find in his charming a snare!

EIGHT TO BEVEN. A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR HOG CHOL-

ERA.—The Marion (Ohio) Mirror says.
Dr. R. C. Bowdish, of Big Island, in this county, informs us that he has discovered a simple remedy and cure for hog chola simple remedy and cure for hog cholera. In the western part of the county quite a number of hogs have died during the past winter and summer. Discovering some of his hogs affected with the disease, he put a small quantity of turpentine in the swill feed given to the hogs, and from the frequent use of this article discovered a speedy cure of the animals. Upon his recommendation other farmers have tried it with the same effect. For a hog attacked with the discovered effect. For a hog attacked with the dis-case, the doctor thinks a tablespoonful of turpentine should be given once a day, and as a preventive, the same quantity once a week. The remedy is a simple one, and, if found, to be efficacious, it is valuable information to the public. At all events it costs but little to try it.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1877.

VOL. XIII--NO. 8.

THE DAY OF RECKONING. THE PUBLIC PLUNDERERS IN THE GRASP OF JUSTICE, AT LAST.

Charge to the Grand Jury The Sub-stance of the Indictments Against Dunn, Cardozo, Hoge, Parker, Ow-ons and Others The Grand Jury Ward at Work All Day No Finding Yet.

Special Dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier Special Dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 28, 1877.

The Court of General Sessions, special 1970, met this morning at 10 o'clock, Judge Kershaw presiding. The grand jury had been summoned, and were present to the number of seventeen, (one being absent from the State,) of which number nine were white and eight colored. Their names are as follows:

W. G. Childs, foreman: Samuel W. Irwin, J. W. Levy, J. C. Conway, Alex. Dunlap, Geo. Griffin, jr., Benj. Simonds, J. C. Cannon, M. L. Kinard, F. Ingalls, R. Mack, R. B. Culton, Jim Singleton, J. C. Boyle, D. L. Senn, Alex. Brooks, O. B. Bates.

The State was represented by General

The State was represented by General Conner, Solicitor Abney and C. R. Miles,

Esq.
Immediately on opening court, Judge Kershaw asked the Attorney General if he had any indictments. Gen. Conner said he had, and proceeded to state the general character of the papers to be submitted and presently to be particularized. Judge Kershaw then turned to the jury and delivered his charge, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury :

It is made my duty, before you proceed with the business with which you are en-trusted, to charge you as to the nature, trusted, to charge you as to the nature, scope and importance of your functions, and to draw your attention to any ratters requiring your action and determination. Without detaining you with a dissertation upon the origin and history of the institution known as the grand jury, an inquiry which would take us back into that remote period where English history is lost in the shadowy realm of myth and tradition, and investigation becomes more curious than profitable, it is sufficient to say that centuries ago it had come to be established as a distinct feature in the administration of criminal law in the Kingdom of Great Britain, and was found to be so useful and important a ba figr to be so useful and important a ba fier to be so useful and important a ba first against oppression and corruption that it has ever since held its place as a great bulwark of British liberty. Like all other human institutions it has sometimes been abused and degraded into an instrument of private malevolence or political oppression, but upon the whole its history proves it to have been a shield to the innocent against uping accurate.

to the innocent against unjust accusa-tions, whether proceeding from private malice, popular clamor or the tyranny of rulers, and to merit the encomiums of its admirers, one of whom lauds it as "the soul of English liberty."

Our own liberty-loving ancestors well understood and appreciated its value, and incorporated into their constitutions the nost ample guarantees for its mainten-

ance as a great conservator of American liberty. The constitution of the United States declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment of a grand jury," and our own State constitution (which, whatever may be the defects of some of its provisions, is in its spirit abreast with the foremost in all that tends te the preservation of the liberties of the people,) provides that "axcept in minor offences, cognizable before a justice of the peace, no person shall be held to answer unless upon the presentment of a grand jury."

ment of a grand jury."

The office, then, to which you are called, Mr. Foreman and gentlemen, is one in which you may and should take a just pride, and come to the discharge of its high functions with a certain elevation of thought and only its restriction. its high functions with a certain eleva-tion of thought and spi.it worthy of its dignity. The chief among these duties, gentlemen, is that of passing upon all such bills as are given you in charge, and pronouncing, under the solemnity of your oaths, whether the charges they contain are properly true or false, after the examination of witnesses and a due consideration of the testimony adduced consideration of the testimony adduced In regard to the nature of the offences that may be alleged in the bills brought before you, and the evidence necessary to support them, you will be specially instructed from time to time as may be to support them, you will be specially instructed from time to time as may be found necessary. Here I shall only give you such general instructions as may apply to all the cases brought before you, or such as appertain to your duties aside from the finding of bills. The witnesses examined before you will first be sworn in open court, and may then be called before you as the convenience and distant. in open court, and may then be called before you as the convenience and dispatch of business may require. You will first call the witnesses brought forward by the Solicitors, whose name will be found written upon the back of the bill of indictment, and examine only so many of them as may satisfy you that the charge contained in the bill under consideration is probably true. Whenever so satisfied you may make up your finding without calling other witnesses, but in all cases it must be borne in mind that twelve of your number must agree in any twelve of your number must agree in any finding or presentment you may make. After the examination of all the witnessaction the examination of all the witnesses sent before you by the prosecuting officer of the State, if the matter still remains in doubt, other witnesses may be called by the prosecuting officer. In which case you will come into court, Mr. Foreman, and announce the fact that further evidence is desired to be brought before you, when such action may be taken by the court as may be proper under the circumstances.

der the circumstances.

If, after the examination of all the witnesses adduced, twelve of you do not agree that the charge is probably true, you will return the bill accordingly. If you find a true bill, Mr. Foreman, you will write upon the bill the words, "True Bill" and sign and sign and sign are bill the words, "True Bill," and sign your name as foreman. If you fail to find a bill you will write upon it "No Bill," and sign it in like

And here, gentlemen, I call your atten-tion to the oath taken by your foreman in your hearing and assumed by each one of you on your own part well and truly to observe and keep, and this I do not so much to impress it upon your memory, (because I would not assume that any of you co. ld forget an obligation of such anceity,) but because it contains an epitome of your duties, and in some respects requires explanation. You were epitome of your duties, and in some respects requires explanation; You were sworn that you would "diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters as shall be given you in charge." The State's counsel, your fellows' and your own, you shall well and truly keep secret. You should present no one for envy, batred or malice, nor should you leave any one uppresented for fear, favor or affection, reward or hope of reward. or affection, reward or hope of reward, but you should present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding, "so help you God."

I have already explained to you the

nature of your inquiries and presentment and how it is made up and certified, and shall make here a few observation touching the secrecy required of you. Ordinarily, gentlemen, proceedings in

the administration of justice are required to be conducted with the utmost publicity and under the scrutiny of all men.

Nothing is more abhorent to the spirit or its see before me upon your jury, gentle
The Scuthern Situation Reviewed.

The Scuthern Situation Reviewed.

The Scuthern Situation Reviewed. our laws than the proceedings of an in-quisition or a court of star chamber, seour laws than the proceedings of an inquisition or a court of star chamber, secret and irresponsible. The only exception therefore to this rule of publicity tolgrated by our law is the secrecy which rules the deliberations of the jury room. It is essential to the due administration of justice, and, when duly considered, is free from all objections. It is necessary to secure the independent and free expression of opinion by both grand and petit jurors in their deliberations, and any attempt to frustrate it, or any disclosure in violation of it, are highly reprehensible, and should be always exposed and duly punished, for without it the integrity of the trial by jury cannot be preserved. The fountains of justice would soon become polluted, and the powerful and unscrupulous would tyrannize over their innocent victims under the forms of law. In the case of a grand jury this secrecy is essential for another reason. If the testimony on the part of the State produced before you were made known to parties accused, criminals might resort to corrupt means to secure immunity from their crimes, or in any case knowing the testimony against them while from their crimes, or in any case knowing the testimony against them while their own was kept secret, they would have such an advantage as often would defeat the ends of justice. I cannot too strongly impress upon you, therefore, the necessity of guarding yourselves upon this point, and under no circumstances

to be entrapped into any expression which could be construed into a betrayal Your obligation also requires that you present no one for any hatred or malice, nor leave any unpresented for fear, favor or affection, reward or hope of reward; but you shall present all things truly, as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding. The meaning of this is so plainly expressed by the admirable and perspicuous words employed, that any comment would tend to obscurity. There are some circumstances however to which I described. stances, however, to which I deem it my duty to call your attention in this con-

In all governments of the people there will be differences of opinion upon the conduct of public affairs, varying according to the intelligence, character, habits of thought, social life, business and supposed interests of men. It is impossible to to conduct a government as to sa sfy all its constituents. On the contrary, th best that the wisest statesmen aim at is to preserve a just equilibrium between all great interests and secure the greatest good of the greatest number. Even if this were ever attainable there would still be a large number of malcontents, whose peculiar wishes had not been propitiated, and possibly for the want of in-telligence to see that the best practicable had been done, a majority of the people might remain dissatisfied. But experimight remain dissatisfied. But experience sadly teaches us that governments are seldom controlled by the best and wisest men, and hence there is always more or less of just grounds of complaint on the part of the people. Moreover, since men are sadly under the influence of emotions purely selfish, there are always many who covet positions of honor, profit or power held by others, and as the most ready way of obtaining office they assail the conduct and measures of those in power. Combinations among the people, either with the malcontents the people, either with the malcontents to assail the administration, or with the rulers to sustain the constituted political parties, are always found in free governments. It may be said to be their normal condition. They are not wholly to be deprecated. On the contrary, they constitute one of the best securities we enjoy against misgovernment. The peo-ple as a whole always in the end graviple as a whole always in the end gravi-tate towards the right, and is party can hold power which does not deserve the confidence and support of the people. The true patriot will be with that party which in his judgment best promotes the country's good. Ordinarily, therefore, there need not be, and there is not bound to be such hitterness of party spirit as to be, such bitterness of party spirit as affects the relation of men in social life, the affairs of business or other private

and personal relations.

Unhappily, gentlemen, it is not to be denied that circumstances have made the denied that circumstances have made the people of this State the subjects of pertisanship unprecedented in its fierce intensity on either side. It does not be come me here to refer to the grounds of this unhappy condition of things, either on one side or the other. The general fact, which will not be denied, is all that

The opening of this present year witnessed the advent to power of a party which had enjoyed no control over the

which had enjoyed no control over the administration of affairs for ten years, and the surrender of office by a party which for eight years had wielded all the powers of the State.

The government had been the heritage of the one party from their ancestors, while the other derived its powers from military conquest. The one denied the other either capacity to rule or a virtuous purpose in seeking power, while the other assumed the reins of government with all the arrogance of conquerors. The one party was proscribed politically—the other socially. To these all-sufficient causes of bitter antagonism was superadded that supreme cause—that the parties were separated mostly by a difference of reac easts and solve. added that supreme cause—that the parties were separated mostly by a difference of race, caste and color. To recover the control of government so long lost to them, the party now in power raised the banner of equal rights, home rule, honest government, retrenchment and reform. A conviction of the necessity for a change of administration brought to their support many thousands of their former adversaries, and they were installed into versaries, and they were installed into office and entrusted with the high duties, and great responsibilities which their avowed principles as well as fidelity to the people devolved upon them.

One of the necessary steps of the threshold of reform was evidently the exposure and punishment of past abuses. The General Assembly therefore at its recent session adopted a concurrent resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate and ascertain whether any imprope or illegal use had been made of the pub or illegal use had been made of the put lic funds or credit of the State, and b whom, and to cause legal proceedings t whom, and to cause regal proceedings to be instituted against all persons implica-ted in the same; to ascertain whether the transactions of the commissioners of the sinking fund were legal and valid, and to take measures to recover the prop-erty of the State if unlawfully disposed of by them and punish the wrong doers; also to ascertain if the election for United States Senator December 10th, 1872, was procured by corruption and bribery. The labors of that committee have resulted in sundry prosecutions of parties charged with having offended in some of the particulars which were the subjects of their investigations. These charges, of course, are of necessity against members of that party lately in power, and it is but natural that they should have, to some extent, the sympathies of their po-litical associates here, and also of some portions of their party friends in the country at large. These will be quick to

I see before me upon your jury, gentle-men, representatives of all classes of which men, representatives of all classes of which our society is composed, and it is reasonable to suppose they are representatives also of all political parties. It is therefore my duty, gentlemen, to warn you that in the investigation of these cases you remember the solemn and searching language of your oath. "That you present no one for envy, hatred or malico, nor leave any one unpresented for fear, favor, affection, reward, or hopes thereof," &c. It will not do to make any mistake in this matter. The guilty parmistake in this matter. The guilty par-ties, if any such there be, must not escape through your failure of duty, nor, on the other hand must the innocent suffer at

other hand must the innocent suffer at your hands by reason of prejudice, however well founded.

While I have felt it my duty to say this much, gentlemen, a long experience of the proceedings of courts of justice, and intimate acquaintance with the stuff of which our juries is composed, assure me fully that if they err, it is most apt to be upon the side of mercy; that they are more likely to let the guilty escape than the innocent suffer. This, though seeming more amiable, is not the less a wrong to the public and a violation of the duty of jurors, and it is my duty to warn you against this amiable error, when you come to vote upon your findings in the jury room.

Triends—I am pleased to se, you."

"Thank you," replied the Governor. It is a great pleasure to meet my old acquaintances, most of whom I believe to be my friends. This climate suits me much better during the hot season than that of the South. I have also considerable property interest here, which requires more or less attention."

"I suppose, Governor, that you are about prepared to make this place your home again?"

"No, sir, South Carolina is my home—it is the only home I have. I like her people, and have identified my interests and myself with them. I have no intention of removing."

"What have you to say of Hayes' pol-

Gentlemen of the jury, remember your oaths, and present all things truly according to the best of your understanding. This the country expects, and has a right to expect, of you, and this I have entire confidence you will faithfully do in all instances, and so merit and receive the applications of all good roll true. applause of all good and true men, not only here, but in all parts of the country —for the proceedings of your budy are invested with an importance that concentrates upon you the country's gaze. This importance, gentlemen, renders it necessary that I should apologize for the length of this charge.

of this charge.

Judge Kershaw here took up the indictments scriatim, and continued his charge by calling the attention of the jury to the points involved in each.

The first indictment was against F. L.

Cardozo as State Treasurer, and was for neglect and violation of his duty as a public officer under the provisions of the act of 22d December, 1373, better known as the funding act. It is charged that Cardozo, the then State Treasurer, who was charged with the duty of funding the debt of the State, did, in violation of his duty, fund certain coupc. as which were not authorized to be funded. These coupons were not due by the State, and were attached to bonds which were still on file in the public office in charge of the treasurer, and which had never been is sued. It is charged that the time? Here is what I said in conclusion: 'Let us forget that there has been a war. Let us obliterate every evidence that remains of the strife, and meet on a common platform of truth and justice, with the love of a common country as a bond of union, that shall unite us and to urposterity for all future time.'"

"And what of Hampton?"

"I have never had confidence in a government largely controlled by a population just disentiralled from slavery. The persons to successfully govern an intelligent people, such as ours, must them selves be educated and intelligent. The deucated white people of the South would have obtained control of the State governments long before this, had their prejudices been less bitter and the hatreds grown and the radical Republicans raised about it at the time? Here is what I said in conclusion:

'Let us forget that there has been awar. Let us obliterate every evidence that remains of the strife, and meet on a common platform of truth and justice, with the love of a common country as a bond of union, that shall unite us and to make the radical Republicans raised about it at the time? Here is what I said in conclusion:

"And what of Hampton?"

"I have never had confidence in a government largely controlled sued. It is charged that the treasurer funded some of these unissued and un-

The second indictment is a case agains the second indictment is a case against sundry public officers of the State (all the public officers, perhaps, who were charged with the duty of funding the debt in the manner provided for by the act,) for a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the conspiracy to cheat and defraud the public by participating in the act already spoken of, to wit: Funding the coupons of bonds which had never been issued, and which were in the treasurer's office. These were false coupons, and all who conspired together either tacitly or expressly in procuring this thing to be done, and their agents, will be equally will the constitution.

guilty of a conspiracy.

The third indictment is for a breach o duty charged against the State Treasure and consists of neglect and refusal to per-form his duty by receiving detached con-pons of commission bonds, "marked in blue," to the amount of \$6,660. Certain and had passed into the hands of prope bly innocent holders; these were authorized to be funded, but there were certain were not authorized to be issued, a these constituted no charge upon the State. They had never passed out of the State, and yet it is charged that the State Treasurer funded these to the amount above given.

The fourth indictment is against the

former treasurer, Niles G. Parker, and other public officers, for conspiracy in the matter of these last mentioned coupons, to wit, detached coupons from conversion

The fifth indictment is against the lat Comptroller, IT. C. Dunn individually for his refusal and neglect to perform the duties imposed upon him by the act of December, 1873, in that he, without au thority of law under that act, and in direct violation of its provisions, and in neglect of his duty to protect the interests of the State, did, as Comptroller General, officially countersign certain bonds whi

The sixth indictment is on the sar facts against T. C. Dunn and others for a conspiracy to cheat the State in the mat-ter claimed in the first class.

The seventh indictment is against the late Treasure: Cardozo for violation of duty in issuing the Consolidation bonds and stock which were the subject of the

and stock which were the subject of the previous indictment. The parties are list indicted for receiving the compons, and next for passing the bonds in exchange for them.

The eighth indictment is against the late treasurer for diverting the tax appropriation; for the illegal payment of claims; for falling to comply with the act of 1875 to raise supplies, and diverting the tax to certain purposes not contemplated by the appropriation act. The Legislature of 1875 made it a penal offence to divert any part of the tax; and offence to divert any part of the tax, and it is charged that it was by him so di-

The ninth indictment is against the late Comptroller General for issuing a

These indistments were then handler to the grand jury. Messrs. Cochran and Meetz, of the investigating committee, and T. S. Cavender, J. L. Little, H. L. Tappan, J. O. Ladd and James Wells were sworn as witnesses, and the jury re-

The names of Niles G. Parker, Y. J. P. Owens, S. L. Hoge, F. L. Cardozo, Theodore Davidson and T. C. Dunn all appear in those counts of the indictment appear in those counts of the indictment charging conspiracy in the metter of the fraudulent coupons. The eighth and ninth indictments have reference to the payment of the notorious Price claim for stationery. The witnesses above named, except Messrs. Cochran and Mests, were all clarks in the officers of the reference. all clerks in the offices of the Treasurer and Comptroller General.

The grand jury have been out all day, The grand jury have been out an day, as it is understood, considering the two cases covering the four first indictments. They came into court on its re-convening, at 6 c'clock, but made no report. It is evident they mean to make a thorough and exhaustive examination of every constant of the property of the control of th and exhaustive examination of every case before finding either a true bill or no bill at all. No report will be made until all the indictments have been passed upon.

C. McK.

country at large. These will be quick to attribute those prosecutions to that bit-terness of party spirit to which I have adverted, and to charge the zeal of our Syrup. Price 25 canta are built and

A Sunday Journal reporter visited Na-poleon on Thurday, where he met ex-devernor Scott; of South Carolina. The Governor formerly resided at Napoleon, from which place he entered the army as Licutemant Colonel of the Sixty-eighth, was promotechin Colonel, and subsequent was promoted to Colonel, and subsequently to the rank of Brigadler General. He

ly to the rank of Brigadler General. He was in charge of the Freedman's Bureau in South Carolina, and after reconstruction, was twice elected Governor of that State, where he has since resided.

"Well, Governor," said the reporter, "you are again back among your old friends—I am pleased to ser you."

"Thank you," replied the Governor. "It is a great pleasure to meet my old acquaintances, most of whom I believe to be my friends. This climate suits me much better during the hot season than

"What have you to say of Hayes' 'policy,' and of the administration of Hamp-

"Hayes has adopted the policy for which I hoped and looked ever since 1870. I indicated that policy in several public communications and addresses— for instance, in an address delivered at Jenkensville, on the 4th of July, 1873; also in a letter to Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, in 1875, and you certainly re-member the address which I delivered at this place in July, 1875, on the occasion of the requion of my old regiment.

Don't you remember the little hell which
the radical Republicans raised about it at
the time? Here is what I said in conclu-

growing out of the war less intense, and had they adopted the situation, and purhad they adopted the situation, and pursued the policy which Hampton did last fall. The policy which Hayes has adopted will return prosperity to the South; the government of Hampton will inspire confidence, as it will be honestly and faithfully administered."

"What effect will this policy have in the future upon the political organizations of the South—will Democrats leave their organization and 'jine the gang' with Stanley?"

"I think not. There may be divisional

main support of the Republican party, will be largely controlled by the Demo-crats hereafter, and the colored vote will be cast more for men than for party.— Heretofore the attachment and devotion of that race to the Republicans was owing argely to the fear entertained that the largely to the fear entertained that the success of the Democratic party would result in an abridgement of the rights of citizenship. The course of Hampton is honestly carrying out the promises which he made during the campaign. He has already appointed more colored men to office than were appointed during the entire two first years that I was Governor, which were the first of reconstruction."

"And what do you think will be the future of the colored race in the South?"

"And what do you think will be the future of the colored race in the South?"

"I think that they will quietly and peaceably enjoy all civil rights as guaranteed to all other citizens. I believe, however, that an appreciation of their own good and advantage will gradually eliminate them from at least an ective own good and advantage will gradually climinate them from at least an active participation in politics. They are a race very easily controlled. Labor is their field of usefulness, and they are especially suited to the fields and the climate of the South. It was a mistake to draw them prominently into partisan politics—the white man (a fact which must be conceded) being the superior, will never consent to be governed by an inferior."

inferior.'

"If, as I undersized you, the Democratic party will grow stronger in the South by acquisitions from the colored vote, what say you as to an ex-Confederate for the hext President, which will probably be niged by the South?"

"I think that the people of both the North and South could support a man like Hampton with perfect consistency, and without the surrender of a particle of principle, and no more compromise of honor than a Confederate makes in the support of a Northern man. The causes support of a Northern man. The causes which led to the war grew out of our po-litical system—the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian government—consolidation and State sovereignty, State rights; in a word, Hampton believes in the teachings word, Hampton believes in the teachings of Cathoun, and that he owed his first ailegiance to his own State; the people of the South believed otherwise, and the conflict came. The disagreement has become accord. Before the outbreak, as is well known, Hampton was a Union man—he is now as loyal as any citizen in the country, and if at the head of the government, would administer its affairs as honestly, as ably and as faithfully as any statesman of the North could do. Looking at the country in the light of the recent strikes, it seems to me that the most reliable conservative men will be found in the South. There the relation of cap-

reliable conservative men will be found in the South. There the relation of capital and labor is best understood, and the most respect entertained for each other. The couth also possesses within herself the means of suppressing everything tending to communism. When the folly of the government in disfranchising citizens on account of their political oninions is fully appreciated, then there will be nothing more to prevent a Union soldier nothing more to prevent a Union soldier voting for a Confederate than there now is to restrain a Southerner from voting for a man from the North."

"Excuse my carlosity, but what have you to say of the prosecutions now pending against Moses and others?"

"It is a delicate subject for me to talk about

"How with the Federal officers in the

"The Federal, especially the revenue officers, should be taken from the na-tives. Many of the lower classes have been in the labit of distilling their surbeen in the habit of distilling their surplus stock; they cannot be made to understand or appreciate the revenue laws at they are like the Irish and the English and the Northern men sent down there are more disposed to arrest and annoy than to instruct and benefit the revenue. The government of the South is now safe in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs, and it will be much more honestly administered than it was by mere adventurers from the North."

adventurers from the North."
"Who, Governor, do you think will be
the next United States Senator—Corbin

or Butler?"
"It is difficult to say who will be Senator; as to who should be, there can be no question. Butler is the choice of the South. The persons who composed what was claimed to be a Legislature, which was claimed to be a Legislature, which elected Corbin, were never elected, and it has been so declared. These places have been supplied by others who hold entirely different views. Butler was elected by the Legislature of the State, and is entitled to his seat if the State is to be recognized."

"And what, Governor, do you think of the issues as made up in Ohio?"

the issues, as made up in Ohio?"

"As I read your platforms, there is but one issue—that is on the financial question. In that the Democrats have decidedly the advantage."

The Democracy should preserve their party organization intact, free from internal dissension and secure against all outside attacks. This is the first and supreme necessity to all their future successful political operations and upon it depends the safety of the State and the ermanence of our rehabilitated institutions. The country is slowly settling down to her normal condition after the cruel confusion of the last twelve months, cruel confusion of the last twelve months, and we are about to enter upon a new era of prosperity. Trade is brightening up, our industrial energies are being steadily aroused and the prospects for the future are full of hopeful promise. Such would be the impression of a stranger and such would really be the case if we would let things take their natural course but the situation is full of danger and now is the time to apply the cure. The Democratic ranks are cursed by a squad of political ranks are cursed by a squad of political soreheads and constitutional croakers weaken our supremacy and who are slow-ly and insidously building up 22 opposi-tion to the party in its organized capaci-ty. This opposition unless it is crushed in its incipiency will have a baleful effect

in its incipiency will have a baleful effect upon the next political canvass and will ultimately result in remanding the State to all the horrors of Radical rule, intensified a thousand fold by enforced abstinence from outrage and plunder. The movement has not yet assumed any definite, tangible shape but it is gaining strength and will some day make itself felt. We deplore anything like a schism in the Conservative game—the party in the Conservative camp—the party can't stand it, the State can't stand it,

and it is our most sacred duty to put it down by immediate action. If it is suf-fered to become strong, if we treat it

present should be looked upon in the nature of crimes. The canvass will be heated and all the oratory and bitterness of disappointed place-seekers will be aired at every turn. Our rule at in our judgment, have made mistakes, but they have been errors of the head and not of the heart—it is buman to err. What we insist upon is that the Democratic party be held firmly and solidly together, against every attempt to weaken its power or loosen its hold upon the government. To do this we must solemnly ment. To do this we must solemnly agree to support every measure adopted by the party as a distinct feature of its political existence. It is well enough to discuss men and measures before the nominatious are regularly made—after that it is every man's duty to stand or fall with the ticket. We want, and the people will have, no bolts—we must pre-sent a united front to the foe who in 1878 will make a last stand for victory. us begin work at once -keep our forces together and impress upon the voters the saving necessity for a combined movement against the enemy. Those who hope to lead the opposition should be regarded as traitors of the deepest dye and kicked out of the party at once and forever.—Abbeville Medium.

SINGER, THE SEWING MACHINE MAN IN PARIS.—Any quantity of sneedotes are told of him during his residence in Paris. Here is one. As he could not Paris. Here is one. As he could not speak French he was always accompanied by an interpreter. He always appeared dressed like a prince, and thought to overawe strangers by his imperial presence. Going into a store on the boulevard one day, he observed that the clerk did not appear astonished at his appearance, and consequently did not manifest that subdued sense of inferiority that he expected to receive from all ty that he expected to receive from all who were favored with a sight of him. He said to his guide:

"This fellow appears to me impolite."
"Why?" replied the guide.
"Because the d—ned fool don't as much s look at me. Does he know, sir, who I "I think not," says the guide, "but I

tomary scene.
"Do you know who this gentleman is?" said the guide to the clerk.
"I have not that honor. I see that the gentleman does not speak French," re-blied the clerk, all this time not paying the least attention to Singer.

The guide explained the unfortunate

ignorance of the clerk to the inventor, who told the guide to tell the clerk "who I am, Isaac M. Singer; the inventor of the sewing machine."

"Indeed;" exclaimed to clerk, in the quietest way possible, instead of going off into a paroxysm of astonishment, or bowing a hundred and fifty times as the

great inventor desired. This unpardonable ignorance on the part of a poor Paris clerk, "this one more unfortunate" who knew not Singer, was too auch. The inventor, white with it ge, and swearing a streak of cursus that we have a property and the control of the control o w. re blue enough to disarrange the course of the seasons, left the store never again to return.
All Paris knew him, many 1-rsons to

their sorrow, as his word was worth no more than the breath that made it. In "It is a delicate subject for me to talk spite, of his vast wealth he was unsurpassingly mean. He taxed the patience wase. They are the result of the political complications growing out of the might serve him, and shirked if possible any and every remuneration.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, 1880 Governor Hampton Growing into Favor

From the Milicaukle Desig Wisconsis, Aug. 25.

It is well known that Gov, Tilden will make an effort in 1880 to claim a renomination for the Presidency, and he will have a large following, because his most ardent partisans think that he was elected to that office in 1876, but under the forms of law it was handed over to Rutherford B. Hayes. Hendricks, who was Tilden's chief competitor, will, in 1880, be an uncompromising candidate; that is he will accept no second place. We do not think the next time he can be overslaughed by Tilden. Hendricks is now manewreing

accept no second place. We do not think the next time he can be overslaughed by Tilden. Hendricks is now manewreing to unite all the conflicting Democrative elements in Indiana into a solid wedge for himself. He will have a large following among the greenback Democrats of the West, but we do not think either of these former candidates will carry off the prize in the convention.

We think the two growing men in the ranks of the Democracy are Gov. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Hampton is especially growing into favor, and he omits no opportunity to facrease the popular regard. In the early summer he attended the aniversary celebration of the Shields Guard at Auburn, N. Y. His manner there was very popular, and his speech was so thoroughly national and in good tone that it even disarmed the criticism of old anti-slavery men. In truth Wade Hampton had never had so much of the respect of the North as after that manifestation. He has had recently another occasion to show his hand, and he has performed his part with similar effect. He has been sojourning at Green effect. he has performed his part with similar effect. He has been sojourning at Green-brier Springs, West Virginia. Governor Matthews introduced to him a regiment of State militia composed of Republicans and Democrats. Hampton then felicitives and descriptions of the statement of the

of State militia composed of Republicans and Democrats. Hampton then felicitiously addressed them as follows:

"After expressing his thanks for the compliment, he touched upon the strugged in South Carolina: Now, thank God! she is no longer the prostrate State, but the Palmetto State of old! It was his pride that victory was won without appealing to force. It was the result of the harmonious union of black and white. Governor Matthews has told us that the regiment before us are men who wore the gray and others who wore the blue. It am glad to see them. [Cheers.] I was not always glad to see the blue; but I used to give them as watch as welcome as I could. I am glad to see them here, shoulder to shoulder, and under one flag and one constitution. [Cheers.] I was always glad to see them here, shoulder to shoulder, and under one flag and one constitution. [Cheers.] I was looked by the preferration of order in her States, but expressing in an unmistakable manner her solicitude for the safety of the national capital, and her desire to be of service to the unational government. [Applause.] Thousands of men in South Carolina indicated to me their willingness togo North and government. [Applause.] Thousands of men in South Carolina indicated to me their willingness togo North and government. [Applause.] Thousands of men in South Carolina indicated to me their willingness togo North and government. [Applause.] Thousands of men in South Carolina indicated to me their willingness togo North and government. [Applause.] Thousands of men in South Carolina indicated to me their willingness togo North and government. [Applause.] Thousands of men in South Carolina indicated to me their willingness togo North and government will be constitution of the United States. And, when I say that, I mean the constitution with all of the President and his case are both likely to grow, meantime, or in the fact i ously addressed them as follows:
"After expressing his thanks for the
compliment, he touched upon the struggle in South Carolina: Now, thank
God! she is no longer the prostrate State,
but the Palmetto State of old! It was
his pride that victors was you without

Maine be put on a par with South Carolina, regard Louisiana as you do Massachusetts, and you will find no men in the Union who will stand by the constitution of the United States more loyally than the men of the South. [Great cheering.] "Soldiers and citizens of the North, will you forget the shout of victory while we extend the hand of fraternity? We propose to uphold the laws in every Southern State. We do not want a strong standing army. [Cheers.] We want no standing army in times of peace. We Southern State. We do not wanta strong standing army. [Cheers.] We want no standing army in times of peace. We can commit our interests to the citizen soldiery. We want union and peace and fraternity. As States, let us be as distinct as the billows; as a country let us be one as the sea—all people atriving alike for the happiness and prosperity of the whole American republic." [Cheers.] It will be observed that Hampton laid particular stress upon the good feeling subsisting toward him among the colored people of South Carolina. The whole tone of the speech is really broad and national, and calculated to produce a kindly feeling toward Governor Hampton in all the Northern States. Now, if he proves himself so fair and just in his administration of the laws owards the late slaves, but now free men, that no complaint whatever arises from his State, and he also syncas avecuries.

complaint whatever arises from his State, and he also evinces executive ability to retrieve the disordered finances of South Carolina, he will also go further to make himself a man of mark as a candidate for the Persident the state of the care the state of the care the state of the care the care the care of the care for the Presidency than any other Demo-crat. Lamar has been elected Senator, and we hold that will she e his Presi-dential aspirations, for the remon that a Senator, however distinguished, never reaches the Presidential office, and we think Lamar also lacks the bold frank-ness of Hampton in scenarious than ness of Hampton in accepting the co-operation and copartnership with South-ern negro voters. Lamar accepts the constitutional amendments, but he d. d. Hampton displays, and, therefore, Hamp-ton will have more of the popular regard, for we believe the millions are unchange

for we believe the millions are unchangeably bent upon accepting the amendments, both in letter and in spirit.

Hampton has been a bold and square rebel. The people always have respect for such men, while Tilden and Hendrick thousand in the North Characteristics. for such men, while Tilden and Hendricks, though living in the North, have been aneaking rebels—that is copperheads—and we believe that a much larger portion of the voters of the North would, if a Democrat is to be chosen to the chief magistracy of the nation, prefer a man of the class of Wade Hampton or Colonel Lamar to the cold, mousing and calculating politicians, like Tilden or Hendricks. The people will never forget that Samuel J. Tilden used his endeavone to foment anarchy and civil warrafter the electoral commission had decided against him while Wade Hampton Lamar, and many other. while Wade Hampton Lamar, and many other Southern Democrats were counseling peace and submission to the law and thus was overcome the serious perils which environed the country but a few months ago.

perience or instinct?" was the subject up for discussion at a country debating society recently. One member said experience teaches us to back up to a hot stove when we are cold, but when our coat-tails catch fire instinct is book a sour - A blue ash tree seven for comference and eighteen feet its top having previously be with a wish recently dislodged by a swellen stream in Ohio, floated \$40 and the angle again took root, six feet above the pros-ent level of the creek, and is now doing is his great merit and value in the fill wall.

"Which is the most valuable-

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General News Summary.

revive the interest which once attached to the question as to who wrote his letter of acceptance and inaugural.

in salary and perquisites, \$3,000. The assessor of San Francisco makes \$25,000 and the county surveyor \$15,000 annual 12,000 dentists in active service in this country, who use annually half a ton of pure gold, besides cheaper filling, mate-

- Thirty thousand acres of land have

Thirty thousand acres of land have been purchased in Henderson' county. North Garolina, for a Catholic colony of sixty-five families, most of them from the North.

"I More than five million cans of corn are now packed in Maine annually, and sold in every part of the world, yielding a business to the State of about \$1,500,000, and giving a profitable employment to from eight to ten thousand people during the packing season.

"The Indian war in Idaho is pretty lively still; the Indiana eluding capture, picking up new recruite from the reservations, and occasionally making a successful raid on horses and other property; while the federal troops keep up an active pursuit, apparently discouraging in results so far, but yet pretty certain to end in the final conquest of the rebel redskins. Gen. Sherman is out in that general region, and had arrived if Helena, Montana, at last accounts. There have been fears that the Indiana in Washington Territory would join the fighting tribes, and they are called into a grand council with the whites, which is to be attended by a large force of soldiers. These Washington Territory tribes number in all over 3500 persons, including about 1500 fighting men.

"There is peace still along all the railroad lines, and no hint or fear of new strikes; but at least half the coal-mining regions in Pennsylvania are in great dis-

their organization and "jine the gang' with Stanley?"

It is think not. There may be divisions in the Democratic party, but they will be upon men, and purely local—in national political organizations, Democrate vill remain loyal to their party. It is to be the their party. It is to be the their party, if I may so call it, will be entertained for the Republican party, and more confidence reposed in it; but the 'policy,' as it is called, is in the South especially regarded as the offspring of the Democratic party, which party, aided by conservative Republicans, forced recognition from the administration. The negro element, the main support of the Republican party, will be faregive controlled by the largely controlled by the Democratic party, will be faregive controlled by the Democratic party, the fact the proposed in it; but the 'policy,' as it is called, is in the Southern party, which party, aided by conservative and many party and more confidence or reposed in it; but the 'policy,' as it is called, is in the Southern party, which party, aided by conservative and many party and more confidence or reposed in it; but the 'policy,' as to the there will not be dender the President and in their power. They would have been glad to have gone, and stood shoulder to should the men they once fought to should the men they once fough

the administration's lead, and carrying the benefit of its popularity, can really hope to win the Empire State back.

— Repudiction is growing alarmingly popular, North as well as Borth. The Minnesota disgrace is still fresh in the public mind when news comes from Kansas that a similar sentiment is daily gaining strength in that commonwealth. The State finances are in good shape, but a number of the countles are rapidly tunning into bankruptey. The railroad running into bankruptcy. The railroad fover of a few years ago raged with unusual violence in Kansas, and bonds were recklessly voted in aid of the most fanciful schemes. Leavenwood county actually has a larger debt than the assessed value of all its terminal process. tually has a larger debt than the assessed value of all its tameble property, the latter being but \$800,000, while the debt with unpaid interest foots up \$1,200,000. The county commissioners refuse to levy any tax for the payment of interest upon the railroad indebtedness, and the same policy has been already, adopted in three other counties; another proposes to compromise with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, and still another for 25 cents, while there is a growing party in many while there is a growing party in many sections which favors outright repudia-

No doubt there are atrocities enough on both sides in the Turko-Russian war on both sides in the Turko-Russian war to suathin the common verdict that it is the most cruel war of all modern times. But there is reason to believe that some of the more awful stories of Russian outrages are manufactured in Constantinople with a size of the constantinople with the constantinople with a size of the constantinople with the constantinople with a size of the con outrages are manufactured in Constantinople with a view of a Licting public opinion in western Europe and America. The London Times correspondent there, Mr. Austin, who was formerly on service for that journal in this country, and is a man of the b. at character, gives detailed the tampering with correspondents at their reports for this very purpose; and also tells of one correspondent of a London paper who offered to send anything which the authorities desired, if they would give him advantages over his rivals in real news. Mr. Austin concludes that it is difficult, perhaps impossible, for persons known as correspondents to transmit from the provinces any news not favorable to the Turks. The arts of deceit, of infidelity, not to waste the country of the country from their to make some discounts from their stories of the wauten and the contraction of their stories of the wauten and the contraction of their stories of the wauten and the contraction of their stories of the wauten and their stories of the wauten and the contraction of their stories of the wauten and the contraction of their stories of the wauten and the contraction of their stories of the wauten and the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of their stories of the wauten and the contraction of the contraction discounts from their stories of the wauten bruelty of their opponents in this war.

The pursuit of Carl Schurz, by their Republican malcontents is a good deal like the opposition that Secretary Stanton incurred in Lincoln's Cabinet. The latter was always on the eve of going out in obedience to the popular clamor of discontented contractors and disappointed seekers after promotion. But Stanton staid, and did his work. So we venture to not will their Sections 1. ton staid, and did his work. So we ven-ture to say will Carl Schutz. The cour-ces of the courseleints and the tare the criticisms into tributes. He is the one man in the Cabinet above all others who holds the confidence of the best and excites the opposition of the worst ele-ments in our politics, and thore could be no such blow to President Haye's admin-istration in public respect as either his enforced or voluntary withdrawal from its councils. If he is impatient of allow progress, if he seeks the theoretical and its councils. If he is impatient of stow progress, if he seeks the theoretical and unattainable, they are enough of the others who are as far on the other side to bying the whole Cabinet down to a thir average. But it is a mistake to suppose Mr. Schutz is simply an idealist or even utionist. Nobedy is more patient or philosophical with the practical; but he does want to see thince services. Bate Pentiners.